

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE BRIEF FACT SHEET

Address 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.
Phone Watkins 4-0505
Executive Director Lester B. Granger
Public Relations Director Guichard Parris
President Robert W. Dowling, City Investing Co., 25 Broad St., NYC 4

Founded: 1905, League for the Protection of Colored Women changed to
1906, Committee for Improving Industrial Conditions of Negroes
1910, changed to Committee on Urban Relations Among Negroes
1917, shortened to National Urban League.

Now has: 60 branches in 30 states.
425 staff members, half of them of professional status.
5,000 volunteer board and committee members of local Leagues.
National Urban League staff: 15 professionals, 20 clerical and
administrative.
National budget (1954): \$2,100,000.

Affiliations: National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference of Social Work,
United Community Defense Services.

Industrial Relations: 1954 Placed 12,546 Negro workers in jobs.
Opened 284 jobs to Negroes for first time.
Made 8,436 visits to factories, offices and unions.

1940-43: Responsible for absorption of 150,000 Negroes in war indus-
try jobs. Post war, maintained contact with 2,000 plants to get them
to maintain jobs for Negroes. Worked with government and private
industry in new Atomic Energy plants to secure semi-skilled jobs and
housing for Negroes. Made exhaustive studies such as on Brewing
Industry, which for first time, began to hire Negroes. Maintains
close contact with top management through its Commerce and Industry
Council.

Vocational Guidance: Encourages talented Negro youths to break out of unskilled labor class.
In 1954 reached 400,000 students, 500 teachers, counsellors and school
officials. Conducts conferences on a number of campuses and in major
cities.

Community Relations: Forestalled riots by easing tensions in 19 cities after World War II.
Checked hostilities and tensions in new communities created by Atomic
Energy plants. Provided expert consultants on community planning to
135 cities.

Housing: Prepared hundreds of detailed studies on local conditions and needs as
forerunners to concerted action. Pilot Housing Management projects
educated Negroes on how to manage and improve real estate property and
how to rehabilitate slum areas. Brought together builders, financiers,
real estate developers, lending institutions, governmental agencies
on minority housing.

Labor: Pioneered in breaking down resistance of unions to accepting Negro
members. Maintains close contact with unions through Trade Union
Committee and newsletter.

Governmental: Urban League staff members serve on boards and committees of municipal,
state and federal agencies seeking to advise government on its day to
day problems in race relations.

Education: 150 Urban League Fellowships awarded for graduate study.